THE N.U.W.S.S. APPEAL

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

Representation of the People Bill.

Good progress has been made with the Bill. An attempt to increase the number of the London Members did not meet with success. We shall have much that is interesting to report next week.

Hopes for the Education Bill.

The postponement of further discussion of the Education Bill has raised a considerable outcry in the country. This week a letter has appeared in the Press urging that every effort be made to ensure the speedy passage of the Bill. The signatories are prominent in educational and industrial spheres. The feeling predominant at the moment seems to be that education is a matter which cannot be allowed to stand over. Educational reform is one of the nation's most vital needs, and peculiarly necessary as a preliminary to industrial reconstruction. There is little use in setting industry upon a new and improved basis if the worker has no opportunity of developing that intelligence which will guide him in the use of his new-found leisure. There is little use in fighting a war in the cause of the higher civilisation if we allow education at home not only to stagnate, but to deteriorate. It is, therefore, with great relief that we find Mr. Fisher, in an address given this week in Bradford, still holding out some hope for Second Reading debate this Session.

American Suffragists Hold a Convention.

The forty-ninth Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is to meet in Washington on December 12th. It is particularly interesting as being the first held since America entered the war. War is emphasising for America, as for other nations, the importance of its women. It is making it more and more obvious that the fairest fruits of women's citizenship will only be procured when, with the burdens of citizenship, women have its privileges. Canada, Russia, Sweden, and Great Britain are all moving towards the full enfranchisement of women. America is beginning to incline there too. To consider how best this tendency may be converted into real movement is one of the objects of the coming Convention.

Women Voters Protect the Children.

At a meeting organised by the Committee for Social Investigation, of which we give a report on page 365, one of the speakers touched upon the very inadequate sentences usually given for crimes against children, the excuse for such sentences sometimes put forward by magistrates being that they have not sufficient public support for taking stronger measures. The enfranchisement of women will inevitably increase that support.

In South Australia women have lately been taking steps to obtain better protection for their children from criminal and indecent assaults, and seem to be taking the line that those who commit such crimes must be afflicted mentally, and need not punishment, but medical treatment. At a Conference in July, which was attended by representatives of fifteen different women's associations, the following resolution was passed:—

"That for all indecent or criminal assaults upon children, the penalty should be detention with suitable employment under special treatment and supervision; no release except with certainty of cure; total abolition of fines in all such cases. For other offences against decency, heavier penalties and medical examination. Age of consent to be raised to eighteen."

Mothers' Pensions when Women Vote.

We learn with interest that since the women of Manitoba voted they have already won a grant for mothers' pensions.

"What's in a Name?"

Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, and Mrs. Drummond announce that they have changed their name to "The Women's Party." Under this name we understand that they will urge the vigorous prosecution of the war, an economic war after the war against Germany, and an immediate and never-ending campaign against persons of German extraction in Britain. They will also oppose all Home Rule schemes for Ireland and the control of industry by the workers. A small paragraph in their large manifesto supports equal rights for women in employment, remuneration, marriage, and the social and political service of the nation. They invite other women to join their new society, which will, of course, be an autocracy like the old Women's Social and Political Union. It will be remembered that that explosive body split up several years ago. Some of its former members will no doubt rejoin Mrs. Pankhurst, and pursue new objects, under a new name, and, we hope, by new methods. The Women's Party seems a curious title for this little group, but there is in this country still complete freedom in names, and Mrs. Pankhurst can call herself the Women's Party, or if she likes, "The British Empire." Both titles are quite lawful and about equally true to fact. Her views are undoubtedly "party," whether they are "women's" is perhaps a matter of more doubt. But women, or at any rate a great many of them, will before long have the opportunity of expressing themselves at the polls. So it now matters less what is said in their name.

The N.U.W.S.S. Appeal.

Our paper hardly ever appears without some appeal to the generosity of our readers. This week we ask for money for our own Union. We wish to draw the special attention of our readers to Mrs. Fawcett's letter on page 371. Everything that THE COMMON CAUSE stands for is involved in the success of this appeal.

Save for the Little One's Future.

DECIDE TO-DAY.

EVERY man and woman looking back upon the past years realises that whatever share of the good things of life they now possess was won only by a constant struggle against obstacles and difficulties. If they are parents there comes the inevitable after-thought, "And the children—must they fight the same hard, sometimes heart-breaking, battle?" You, the middle-aged mothers and fathers of growing boys and girls, have had your day: you have wandered far along life's highway—but your children have but started out on that rough road—the road that you can make easy for them by saving a little week by week and investing it in War Savings Certificates and National War Bonds. Prepare to give your children a start. Remember your early struggles and resolve that their life shall be made less difficult.

You do not need to be rich to invest in State Securities. They are within the reach of every War Saver. The investment is absolutely secure. It is guaranteed by the State. You can buy War Savings Certificates or National War Bonds at any Post Office or Bank. Start buying to-day.

Issued by the National War Savings Committee, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

(Appointed by His Majesty's Treasury.)

The Cellar Schools of Rheims.

Daily Life in a Bombarded Town.

It has been said more than once lately that the developments of aerial warfare have brought London and other English towns into the war zone. A certain number of non-combatants have perished, among them, unfortunately, a good many children, innocent sufferers in the convulsion of nations.

For most of us the risk and inconvenience has been so slight that we should naturally be ashamed to compare it not only with what is daily faced by the combatants, but with sufferings of civilian populations in other lands. If it teaches us to begin to imagine what they are bearing, it will not be without its uses. On the other hand, those of us who need encouragement in the performance of our daily duties during air raid seasons may find it in the records of civilian courage and sanity in those parts of Europe that are bearing the brunt of the fight. Such a record is the account of daily life in Rheims, given by Monsieur Octave Forsant, an Inspector of Elementary Schools, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for August 15th and September 1st, 1917.

The author begins by reminding us that at the time when he wrote the article—that is, in the spring of this year—Rheims, an open town, had been subjected to regular and repeated bombardment *for almost three years*. Her sufferings began in September, 1914. Monsieur Forsant passes swiftly over the first days of the war. There would be too much to tell; and besides, as he remarks, with a strictly professional touch—"the school term had not begun." Those were golden summer days, the still shining atmosphere could hardly be disturbed, even by the growing mental excitement. The constantly changing rumours brought very little realisation. It was a kind of strange holiday on the brink of calamity. The people of Rheims lived almost entirely out of doors. At first the crowd congregated near the Pont de Laon, throwing flowers and applause to the soldiers who were passing over it on their way to meet the invaders. Later, a more silent and serious crowd was to be found in the square, near the station, watching for the first prisoners—and then for the first wounded.

It was the arrival of the refugees from the invaded frontier districts and from Belgium that first brought some realisation of what war was to mean to the citizens of Rheims. They were among the first to watch the sad stream that has flowed along so many of the roads of Europe in the last three years. With a shock of surprise they saw whole families, not unlike their own, struggling along bearing their children and their sick and their poor, little household gods; homeless, terror-stricken, telling strange tales of cruelty and misery in the lands that had been theirs. Some of these poor refugees found shelter in Rheims, in the vaults and store-rooms of the great wine companies and elsewhere, others passed on.

Meanwhile, some of the inhabitants of Rheims had themselves left. Presently, the French Army, in retreat, passed through the town, and on August 30th came the first sound of German guns. Next day they were louder. On September 2nd, the enemy was at the gate, and those civilian officials whose work was not indispensable, were warned to leave the town. Two days later the German Army entered Rheims. They were there just eight days, from September 4th to September 12th, when the French troops drove them out. Unfortunately, they were not able to drive them far enough, the Germans occupied the heights, and immediately began to shell the town. Fires broke out everywhere and there was a great deal of fierce, inconclusive fighting.

In October the weather was still glorious. The greater part of the population took refuge from the bombardment on the rising ground at the south-east of the town, called the Plateau de Bezannes. Here they felt tolerably safe, and could watch the shelling and burning of their own city, often of their own houses. People sat about on camp-stools or benches or on the grass, reading, knitting, doing fancy work, talking, and watching the show. Sometimes they took walks over the Plateau in the glorious summer evenings, returning to their homes when night fell and the Germans (who are always methodical) stopped their bombardment. Monsieur Forsant records that it was like a kind of strange picnic, and that everybody was in good spirits, because they were convinced that it could not last long ("on en avait pas pour longtemps").

After this he gives us frequent extracts from his diary. On October 26th, the headmasters of all the schools in the district were called together, and, after consultation, decided that it was still too dangerous to reopen the schools.

On October 28th, he notes that he had visited his own house, and found it mostly in ruins and still exposed to continuous fire. On November 5th, he takes a walk through the town, and notes the strange contrast between its darkness and silence and the gay, brilliant nights of old days. On November 26th, there was a specially terrible bombardment. December 3rd was a red-letter date. On that day an elementary schoolmistress, Madame Deresme, came to our inspector, spoke of the dangers the children of the town were running, because they would play in the streets, and asked permission to open a kind of children's refuge, or war-time "Day Nursery," in the cellars. The inspector welcomed the suggestion, and told Madame Deresme that as soon as she could collect twenty children she might open a school. This was the first step towards the cellar schools of Rheims.

In January, 1915, the bombardment was still going on, and a good many children were still running about in the streets. With the co-operation of the Mayor, our inspector decided to establish a regular system of cellar schools. He at once began an inspection of the great champagne cellars of the town (such historic names as Pommery have developed strangely new associations in these last years!). In the course of his inspection he saw something of the refugees from the Ardennes and the bombarded parts of the town who were already inhabiting some of the cellars. "In the large cellar (of the Mumm Company) there were quite two hundred people: directly one went in the rank atmosphere almost choked one. Some attempt had been made to divide the space into compartments; but they were imperfectly separated, and to get round the place it was often necessary to step over mattresses spread on the ground or push aside bedsteads or oil-stoves. On ropes stretched between the pillars were hung stockings full of holes, patched garments, and wet clothes. We could only get about with difficulty, bending our heads to avoid these obstacles. Near the beds, which were often used by a mother and a whole family of children, the evening soup might be seen cooking over miserable stoves which gave more smoke than heat. Here and there was hanging an empty birdcage, a cracked mirror, a broken cuckoo clock, or some other relic of a destroyed home."

After some brief reflections on the physical and mental sufferings of refugees, the inspector passes rapidly to a practical, professional reflection: "I was in a hurry to remove the children from an environment as unpropitious for their physical health as it was unfavourable to their moral development."

He found some excellent cellars, large and spacious, and, in some cases, as much as thirty feet underground. Here the schools were opened, beautifully arranged with class-rooms, play-rooms, and space for physical exercises. Here the mistresses came and worked, and, when the difficulties and dangers of getting about the town became too great, actually lived. Here they taught the children, keeping them up to the educational standard of schools in the peaceful districts of France, comforting and amusing them amidst the terrors of war, and striving at the same time to help and encourage the families, and to create a right environment for their little pupils. When we remember what was happening above ground, the whole thing reads like a fairy tale. By February, 1915, about half the town was in ruins. The Germans shelled it regularly from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. every day. Early in the mornings and in the afternoons the citizens, counting on the Germans' faithfulness to their time-table, would go out into the streets, do their shopping, and meet their neighbours—or such of them as were left alive. So the life of the town went on. The Inspector notes that, in spite of the ruins, the streets looked clean and tidy, the municipal authorities had given strict orders that after a shell had fallen the mess must at once be cleared up. In March the attacks were fiercer still. At night the town was often lit up by enormous fires. On March 22nd, the diary notes that enemy aviators were flying over the town from six in the morning. Five bombs fell very near one of the schools. The children were frightened and excited. The inspector assembled them in a room in the middle of the building, which seemed about the safest place, and said a few words of comfort to them. The children were soon laughing again ("reprennent leur air rieux"), and after a quarter of an hour lessons began again. Next day not a child was absent

from his place. "So much for the effect of German bombs on our little *Rémois*."

All through April and May the bombardment went on.

On May 25th, the children were given a day's holiday in honour of Italy's declaration of war. Our inspector arranged a lecture on the alliance with Italy. At night the bombardment was specially violent.

On June 1st, he notes that just as he was arriving at the school at No. 2, Rue Constancy, there was a violent explosion; a bomb had fallen at No. 48. The children were upset by the terrible noise, the mistresses took the usual steps to reassure them, and all was soon calm.

On July 10th, 1915, the children were sent away to holiday camps organised by the authorities. They were taken, many of them, to distant parts of France, where they could rest and play in peace for some weeks. "It all needs a good deal of organisation, and is tiring for the teachers, but it gives so much pleasure to the families, and our brave pupils have so well deserved this rest far from the bombs."

In September there are rumours of an Allied offensive. Our inspector decides to keep the children in their holiday camps for the present. Meanwhile, he opens a work-room, in which the teachers are set to work to make thousands of gas-masks recommended by the authorities.

During the autumn the diary is much taken up with news of the Allied offensive. We gather that at this time some of the schools above ground had been reopened. Not many extracts are given in the winter of 1915-1916. In the spring the bombardment was again severe. On March 3rd news was brought to the inspector that a shell had fallen near the Ecole Béttany and practically demolished it. "What luck that it didn't happen in school hours!" is his comment, and he at once arranges to transfer the school to the cellars. Similar incidents happen on the following days—sometimes in school hours—but, mercifully, there are no casualties among the children. At the end of May, 1916, arrangements were made for a "voluntary evacuation" of school children.

On June 6th, fifty children went off to Paris under the care of three mistresses, who placed them in charge of the "Ligue fraternelle des enfans de France." The inspector went too, to make the arrangements. In Paris the children had an ovation, and were much surprised.

On June 7th, thirty-two more children arrived in Paris, and were taken charge of by "l'Œuvre des Colonies de Vacances," which arranged for them to go to Switzerland.

On July 7th, there was an examination for elementary school certificates. One hundred and twenty-five candidates were registered; 123 were actually present. "There were only thirty-five last year," is the comment. "Certainly our schools are flourishing!"

On July 8th, there was a viva voce examination. The children who succeeded received the "*La Promotion de la Victoire*" in honour of the Battle of the Somme.

On October 25th, the inspector notes that there has been "another fine bombardment—worse than any we have had for a year."

On January 25th, 1917, he describes an interesting ceremony, when the Cross of the Legion of Honour was bestowed on Mlle. Fourieux, the Senior Mistress of the Rheims schools. The last extract from the diary is on March 30th, 1917, when it was decided to close the schools for the time.

"We can no longer doubt," writes the inspector, "that Cellar Schools have been of real use to the parents and of greater use still to the children, and this without even the smallest accident which might have taken away some of our pleasure in doing good."

He may well be proud of his work and of his colleagues. He gives a brief account of twelve sets of schools for boys, girls, and infants that were kept going as they were required and as the circumstances permitted. In March, 1915, 622 children were being taught in the schools by twelve mistresses and three masters. In July of the same year there were 1,080 pupils, 16 mistresses, and 4 masters. In March, 1916, there were 1,625 children, 29 mistresses, and 7 masters. The inspector proudly records that the unshaken courage and coolness of the teachers had a good effect not only on the children, but on the whole population of the town. Some wonderful extracts from their diaries are given in Monsieur Forsant's second article.

The whole record should bring encouragement to people who find the daily strain of war-time hard to bear; and should also be read by those—if any such there be—who fear for the future of France.

I. B. O'Malley.

Some New Occupations for Women.

VII.—WOMEN AS OPTICIANS.

Among new professions which promise at the moment good prospects for women, one of the least well known is that of optician. It is not a war product, but, like all professions, it offers better openings to women now than it did before the war, and for the usual reasons. There is a shortage in the supply of trained opticians. Prejudice against professional women is rapidly disappearing.

Since they are not a "war substitute," women opticians have to do more than go through a training period. They have to pass the regular examinations set by the British Optical Association and the Spectacle Makers' Company. Exactly the same tests exist for men and women optologists, and until they have passed these, they cannot be considered qualified.

Ten years ago the British Optical Institute was formed to enable students to obtain tuition for the standard examinations. It gives equal facilities to men and women, although, naturally, the majority of its students so far have been men. The training provided is of two kinds. Students may either attend regularly at the clinic and laboratories, or they may prepare for examination on a regularised correspondence system, attending evening classes twice a week for the three months preceding examination. This second method enables the student to train without relinquishing work upon which he or she is already engaged during the day. The full cost of training for the Intermediate Examination is ten guineas, and for the final Fellowship Examination a further twelve guineas. The period required for training depends upon the mentality of the student. It should be possible for a girl of Matriculation or Higher Oxford or Cambridge standard to pass her examination after six months regular attendance at the Institute, or after one year's correspondence training. This is, however, only a rough estimate, and it is really impossible to generalise about the length of time required.

Training at the Institute covers all the ordinary technicalities of optical work, and gives an intimate knowledge of the instruments used by opticians. The Institute makes a speciality of sight-testing on a definite system, and teaches the value of individuality in dealing with exceptional cases—a value which is only realised by coming into contact with instructors who have had practical experience of the testing-room.

What prospects are there before the woman who has trained as an optician? To-day a qualified optician can obtain a post at once in any optician's shop as eyetester. Her salary should begin at £2 or £2 10s. a week. But she can do still better for herself. The plant required by an optologist is very small, and with an outlay of about £20, a trained woman can start on her own as consulting optologist. Ten guineas outlay on training and £20 invested capital should be no great stumbling block in the path of a woman who has ambition and individuality enough to start upon an independent career. And given ambition and individuality, there is no saying to what heights a consulting optologist may not aspire.

I. F.

[Articles in this series appeared on September 14th (Draughtsmanship for Women), September 21st (Dental Mechanics), September 28th (Industrial Chemistry), October 5th (Analytical Chemistry), October 20th (Optical Lens Making), November 2nd (Advertising). Particulars of training for these and other occupations can be obtained from Women's Service Bureau, London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.]

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We gratefully acknowledge the following sums:—

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A Private Member, per Southport W.S.S.	2	0	0
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Woking Branch N.U.W.S.S., per Miss Bray	7	7	0
	£886	7	4

Further donations should be sent to The Editor, The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Correction.—A gift of £5 5s. recorded in last issue from Great Yarmouth should read "Contributions from Great Yarmouth W.S.S. and other friends interested in the Hut in France, per Miss Teasdel, £5 5s."

Unemployment of Women Clerks After the War.

The Conference on Post-War Unemployment of Women Clerks, held at Caxton Hall, on November 1st, was a little disappointing. It was useful, of course, in calling public attention to the dangers that are likely to arise from the continued employment after the war of large numbers of women who are working for pocket-money only; but one had hoped that more constructive suggestions would be made for dealing with this evil.

Lord Henry Bentinck, who took the chair, said that it was not the object of the meeting to tell the pocket-money worker who had been doing useful work that she must step aside after the war and do nothing, but that she should not undercut others who were dependent on what they earned. He held that women who had to earn their own living should be guaranteed by legislation, a minimum rate of wages being fixed for every trade. For those who were not obliged to earn there was an immense field of voluntary work that was urgently needed, especially in improving the health of the nation.

Miss Lena Ashwell said there would, at the end of the war, be a number of women thrown out of the work that they were doing, among them women who were previously living in considerable comfort, but had lost their husbands and were faced with the problem of how to live on a very small sum. It was going to be a very big temptation to these women to seize any opportunity of making money, however little it might be. Taking too little pay was always like a boomerang that recoils on one's own head, but the knowledge of this only came very slowly as one advanced in life. She asked everyone at the Conference to impress upon all the women she came across that the taking of employment for pocket-money only is a national crime. Even voluntary workers should first enquire whether they are going to oust, or in any way injure, paid workers.

Miss Dunne, who took the place of Miss Susan Lawrence, representing the Women's Trade Union League, opposed the idea of Government action for raising wages. Alone it was absolutely futile, the minimum wage always tending to become the standard wage. She instanced the confectionery trade, where 2½d. and 3d. an hour had become the standard rate through Government action. The only thing was for the workers to unite and keep up a continual struggle. She was strongly against the incursion into any trade of people—however patriotic their motives might be—who did not identify themselves with the other workers in it. Their presence in a trade made organisation very difficult, and was a menace to the interests of the workers as a whole.

Miss Violet Markham, on the other hand, held that it was for the good of industry that large numbers of women had entered it who had previously no knowledge of the workers' conditions. The ignorance and indifference of the great mass of women had been responsible, to a great extent, for many of the evils of industrial life, but those who had submitted to these conditions themselves had gained a new knowledge and a new sympathy. After the war there would be an increased dependence of women upon their own efforts. They must keep up the standard both of work and pay; they must get it into the heads of women that the woman who lowers this standard is a traitor not only to her sex but to the nation, since she helps to lower the standard of life of the community as a whole. They must also ask themselves how far they ought to be satisfied to earn a margin of luxury if in so doing they are competing with women who are working for a margin of existence. There was no need for women to return to a life of idleness, because they could work usefully in many voluntary capacities.

After the speeches a discussion took place. Several speakers urged the need for more standardisation of clerical work, and maintained that the inefficiency of so many of the workers made any improvement in pay difficult to obtain. The bad example of the Government in its payment of women clerks was also criticised, and Miss Ashwell expressed the opinion that the women's vote would be able to effect an improvement in this. The importance of all clerical workers joining some organisation at once was also emphasised.

At the conclusion of the discussion the following resolution was introduced by Miss Cox, of the Y.W.C.A., and carried *nem. con.*:—

"This Conference views with concern the possibilities of danger to the status of women clerical workers, inherent in the probable transfer of large numbers of women clerks from National Work to the field of private employment at the close of hostilities. This Conference feels that to meet these possibilities, it is highly important that those women who follow clerical employment after the war should insist upon adequate salaries and reasonable conditions of service, and to this end decides to nominate a committee (with power to add to its numbers) to influence public opinion in this direction."

Representations of the following societies, who formed the joint Committee that inaugurated the meeting, were accepted as the permanent Committee:—

Association of Women clerks in the Civil Service.
Civil Service Typists' Association.
Friendly Societies' Association, Women Clerks Section.
Postal and Telegraph Clerks' Association.
National Union of Clerks.
Women's Interests Committee (N.U.W.S.S.).
Women's Service Bureau.
Girls' Friendly Society.
War Emergency Committee for Clerical Workers.
Association of Post Office Women Clerks.
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
London Society for Women's Suffrage.
Young Women's Christian Association.
Federation of Working Girls' Clubs.
Women's Industrial Councils.

SOCIAL INVESTIGATION AND REFORM.

At a meeting of the Committee of Social Investigation and Reform, held at 24, Park Lane, on Monday, Miss Picton Turbervill, speaking on "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil," made some very arresting statements. She said that an investigation made among munition workers showed that the percentage of women who fell was much higher among those working on fourteen hour shifts than among those on eight, ten, or twelve hour shifts; the conclusion being that after such long hours the girls' powers of resistance to temptation were weakened. Great stress was laid upon the point that a new social conscience was awakening, and that all social workers "must think again, and think differently this time." People must not imagine that because girls behaved almost riotously in the streets that they had always evil intentions. It must be remembered that they were working long hours under great strain with little opportunity for giving vent to their animal spirits. Miss Turbervill told a story of a munition girl who was taken to church by a club leader. The girl had never been to church before; the service was a particularly long one unfortunately, but the girl behaved perfectly until the churchwarden came round with the plate. He was very solemn, and had a very long white beard parted in the middle. He was too much for her. As he passed her, she grabbed at his beard, and in a loud voice burst out: "Give us a kiss, old Tirpitz, do!" Miss Turbervill trembled to think how that girl would have behaved in the street, and yet there was really no vice in her.

The question of the double moral standard was dealt with, and the speaker pointed out that there was still a great deal of work to be done in combatting this line of thought. She argued that if, as some people still said, it was necessary for the physical health of man that prostitution should continue, then the prostitute should be given a place of honour in our society; she was supplying a need of mankind. The course now pursued of ostracising the woman who provided this need was not logical.

Miss Wakefield spoke of the need for further investigation. She spoke of the good results which had been obtained in New York, and pleaded for a thorough investigation for our own city. She wished each district to be taken street by street, the names of all the owners of the property used for immorality taken, with the names of the tenants and the clients. They would then be able to obtain evidence as to the stimulus which was used to create commercialised vice. She said statistics had proved that the greatest number of women fell before the age of seventeen, a lesser number between seventeen and eighteen, and fewer still between eighteen and twenty-two. This showed the need for educational control up to the age of eighteen. The policy of police supervision was strongly deprecated, it being pointed out that the educational authorities were the right people. A great many foreign hat-shops and pastry-cooks had been opened lately, and these needed careful investigation as it had been found that some of them were used as houses of ill-fame, and in some restaurants lists of women's names were kept by the waiters and given to the men visitors. The women of the nation must give these things their serious consideration and bring pressue to bear on the authorities. Those who would not talk of these things and help to right the wrongs were traitors to their fellow-creatures.

MISS HELEN FRASER'S VISIT TO U.S.A.

Miss Helen Fraser has started for U.S.A., where she is going to lecture on the "Mobilisation of Women in War." Until January 7th her services are at the disposal of the National American Suffrage Federation. After that she will start lecturing for the Association for Extension Lecturers of International Repute. She will tour all over the States, and will speak on every aspect of women's work in war time.

Miss Fraser has had considerable experience as a lecturer, and has been in closest contact with various war activities. She has done all kinds of war work at Salisbury, and has spoken for the Board of Agriculture, the Food Control Committee, and the National War Savings Committee. She herself set up 109 of the 1,550 War Savings Committees in England and Wales. Her debut in America will be at the National Convention of Women at Washington on December 12th, where she will represent Britain. Miss Fraser's invitation from the American Suffragists came from Mrs. Chapman Catt, through Mrs. Fawcett.

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PATROL WOMEN IN DUBLIN.

We have received an account of the work of women patrols in Dublin, in which the writer, who is working as a patrol herself, lays stress on the need for more workers, and, still more, on the necessity of changes in the laws relating to soliciting and immorality. Vice, she says, has been made so easy for a man that he often does not realise his responsibility, but men have grown rather more chary about accosting than they used to be, as they find it hard to distinguish between patrols and other respectable women.

Another point which the writer emphasises is the importance of bringing home the guilt to the man as well as to the woman. Too often the man escapes scot-free. She writes :—

"In cases of indecent behaviour in the streets we, when possible, cause both man and woman to be arrested. When it is not possible to arrest both we turn our attention more particularly to the man. We believe we are striking at the root of immorality by showing men that the sin is theirs as well as the women's, and that we will not have the streets polluted by them. The men are naturally furious at being thus shown up, as they have grown so accustomed to being condoned and shielded.

"To give an instance: One night a soldier, whose disorderly conduct had attracted our attention, said, 'Why don't you follow them that you are out to follow, and leave me alone?' meaning the prostitute to whom he had just paid fourpence.

"We are constantly implored by poor people to patrol the streets in which they live. They say it is so hard to bring their children up decently amid improper sights. This we can well believe, as we often find boys from ten years of age upwards employed as touts to give warning of the approach of patrols or police.

"During the summer months of 1917 we found that the Daylight Saving Act had a marked effect in purifying the streets. This proves our contention so frequently urged on the Lighting Committee, "That the darkness of the streets is the greatest aid to immorality. The streets in which the Corporation, at our request, has provided better lighting have ceased to be the haunts of immorality they formerly were. As a proof of the efficacy of the Daylight Saving Act—from October 30th, 1916, to May 4th, 1917—we had 24 cases in Court—14 men and 10 women; whereas between May 4th and October 5th, 1917, we had none.

"Through the summer we try to give particular attention to our parks, which are too frequently the resort of loose characters, who indulge in abandoned conduct in the midst of groups of playing children. Our patrol armlet carries weight to a surprising extent, and we are seldom disobeyed. Even if occasionally the more outrageous evil-doers prove restive to our authority, we are willing to bear their abuse, or worse, for the sake of showing the children how respectable people regard such behaviour. We patrolled the railway stations, where, it was reported to us, school-girls were often annoyed by elderly "gentlemen." These men ceased to frequent stations under patrol supervision.

"We find the police as a rule anxious to help us. More than one policeman has declared that our presence in the streets is invaluable, and that we can deal with certain cases better than they can. We feel that if only every city had as open-minded and conscientious a Chief Commissioner as ours some much-needed reforms could be effected.

"We are now very fortunate in our magistrates, who try, by their courtesy, to render our work as little unpleasant as possible.

"We are glad to report that two of our most efficient patrols have been appointed police officers by the Government acting through the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

"Before concluding, mention should be made of the Recreation Rooms for Girls, started and managed by the Irish Women Patrols. These were only opened last spring, but they are already most successful. It is a great matter for working girls to have some bright attractive place where they can meet their friends in greater comfort than either in their own over-crowded homes or in the streets.

"A Patrol.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN CANADA.

We have received, through the headquarters of the Women's International Suffrage Association, some notes from a correspondent in Toronto on the War-time Franchise Act lately passed into law. This, she explains, grants the Federal Franchise to the female relatives (otherwise qualified) of soldiers actually serving overseas. It disfranchises any man of alien enemy birth who has been naturalised since 1902, and also Conscientious Objectors.

Canadian Suffragists have protested against the continued exclusion from the franchise of women who would vote in their own right. Our correspondent writes :—

"It would have been perfectly simple to have let the old Dominion Franchise Act stand, with a ruling that the word 'person' includes both men and women. This old Act enfranchised all 'persons' for the Federal Parliament who were enfranchised for their provincial Governments (except the case of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Yukon, which were added later, and in which the words 'male persons' were used). This would have enfranchised the women of Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, and would have been a fulfilment of Sir R. Borden's earlier statement (some years ago) to women, that he would act when the Provinces did.

"The Premier, in reply to protests from women, has stated that this is a war-time emergency measure only, and that if he is re-elected he will confer the franchise on all women on the same terms as men. That (again to my mind) is adding insult to injury. One thing he did say that was pleasing was that the Government meant to amend the Naturalization Act, to allow women to choose their own nationality on marriage."

Reviews.

The Ways of the War. By T. M. Kettle. (Constable & Co. 7s. 6d. net.)

The death in action of Professor Kettle (Lieutenant Kettle, of the Dublin Fusiliers, as he was then) is one of the severest losses to the cause of humanity that has befallen us in this war. For humanity he died. He was a good Irishman, a good European, and, as readers of The Common Cause will remember, a good Suffragist. Besides this, he was one of the most engaging personalities, one of the most spontaneous wits, one of the bravest, gayest, and most delightful people who ever made life worth living, and then laid it down.

First and foremost, he was an Irishman. He loved Ireland with that intense, personal, passionate affection which is the one good gift that she has never lacked amid all her misfortunes. But he thought of Ireland as one of a family of nations, each with its duty to the rest, each bound to strive, and when necessary to suffer, for the common freedom of all. He had no illusions about war. He had too much imagination to find any glamour in it. It was to him, as to many intellectuals of his generation, simply a consuming horror. But also, he never wavered in the belief that there was something worse than war. "War is hell," he wrote from Belgium in 1914, "but it is only a hell of suffering, not of dishonour, and through it, over its flaming coals, Justice must walk were it on bare feet." And they were his own bare feet—he did not conceive that either his beloved country or he himself could stand aside from the sacrifice. He had a good deal to give up. Born in 1880, he was just attaining to his full powers when war broke out. He was a scholar and poet, and also an orator. He had entered Parliament in 1906, as Nationalist Member for East Tyrone. Suffragists will remember his brilliant speech on the occasion of the Conciliation Bill debate in July, 1910.

He was a success as a writer and speaker, and, above all, as a person. His marriage was a very happy one, and he had a child. But he acted as War Correspondent for *The Daily News* in Belgium in August and September, 1914, and what he saw there convinced him that Germany had thrown down "a well-considered challenge to civilisation," and that it was the duty of all those who cared for civilisation—nations and individuals—to take it up. So he joined what he called "the Army of Freedom."

He was not sent to the front at first. His golden tongue was too precious an asset to the Recruiting Committee, but he chafed to be in France. "The absentee Irishman to-day," he said, "is the man who stays at home." The great sorrows of the Easter rebellion, and of the manner of its suppression, only increased this longing. Not that he was disgusted with life, he had too much to hold him to it. "I am not happy to die," he said to a friend, "the sacrifice is over great, but I am content." And to his brother he wrote: "I am calm and happy, but desperately anxious to live."

When he fell before Ginchy, on October 9th, a wail of anguish rose from the Dublin Fusiliers whom he was leading. He was just able to bid them go on, and they went—to victory, but with sore hearts. They loved him as all his comrades through life had loved him. He will also be loved by many who have not known him in the flesh. The book we have before us will be read, not so much for the papers in it—though those are interesting for students of the war—but for the personality that shines through them and for the biographical introduction by his wife. Suffragists should read it, for he was one "whose fixed star was humanity." The motives of his life and death are summed up in the poem to his five-year-old daughter, written on the battlefield :—

"In wiser days, my darling rosebud blown,
To beauty proud as was your mother's prime,
In that desired, delayed, incredible time,
You'll ask why I abandoned you, my own,
And the dear heart that was your baby throne,
To dice with death. And, oh! they'll give you rhyme
And reason: some will call the thing sublime,
And some decry it in a knowing tone.
So here, while the mad guns curse overhead,
And tired men sigh, with mud for couch and floor,
Know that we fools, now with the foolish dead,
Died not for flag, nor King, nor Emperor,
But for a dream, born in a herdsman's shed,
And for the secret Scripture of the poor."

I. B. O'M.

Serbia. By Miss L. F. Waring, B.A. (Home University Library of Modern Knowledge. Williams and Norgate, 1s. 3d. net in cloth; 2s. 6d. in leather gilt.)

Miss Waring's little history of Serbia will be of special interest to the many members of the National Union who have followed the work for Serbian wounded carried on by the Scottish Women's Hospitals, inaugurated by the Scottish Federation, and have subscribed to its funds. But it should also be widely read by the general public.

Miss Waring shows that the present war was rendered possible by the ignorance of Balkan affairs displayed by our diplomats at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, when, in their exaggerated fear of Russia, they unconsciously played the game of the Germanic Powers, and allowed Austria to increase her influence in Central Europe at the expense of Serbia and other States.

A similar ignorance on the part of this country as regards present developments may, she maintains, plunge a future generation into another world war. "The South Slavs are the pivot on which peace turns. It is essential that the question of national rights in the Balkans should be settled once for all, so that there may be no future war to bring about a revision of treaties."

Few people realise what an important part the Serbians have played in the history of Europe, and how, in the fifteenth century, they barred the way to a Turkish invasion that might have penetrated further west if it had not been for their desperate resistance. Nor are most English people aware of the systematic bullying to which the country was subjected in the years preceding the war by the Austrians, acting according to an understanding with the Germans, as a deliberate prelude to their "*Drang nach Osten*." Miss Waring gives a very illuminating sketch of the current of Mid-European diplomacy since 1878, culminating in the present struggle.

The Englishwoman.—The much debated problem of the Woman War-time clerk is dealt with in this month's issue of *The Englishwoman* by Mrs. Boyd Dawson, who pleads for careful enquiry into the outlets that there may be for women in alternative occupations after the war, and wisely-laid schemes for training and for obtaining adequate wages. An article on "Frenchwomen in War-time" shows what a great advantage the women of France have had over the women of England, in that they have been accustomed to help their husbands and fathers in a variety of professions and trades. Thus they have acquired business habits, and have been able to carry on the commerce and industry of the country to a far greater extent than has been possible for women here. As a rule, instead of learning some new occupation, the Frenchwoman has simply taken up the work vacated by her nearest male relatives, and gone on with it to the best of her ability, to the advantage both of the nation and of her own family.

We have received some excellent leaflets from the Church League for Women's Suffrage (6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2). One called *A Short History of Women's Suffrage in the United Kingdom* answers very briefly and in very simple language such questions as "When was Suffrage first discussed?" "When were the first Women's Suffrage Societies formed?" "Is there a Suffrage Press?" "What about the Representation of the People Bill?" Three other very good leaflets are entitled *My Duty to my Neighbour—The Woman Worker, Where the Law needs to be altered, Do Votes for Women affect the Church?* The C.L.W.S. have also republished the statement adopted and resolutions passed about the Women's Movement by the National Mission of Repentance and Hope. The price of the leaflets is from 1s. 3d. per hundred to 2s. per hundred.

Training Girls as Guides. By Lady Baden-Powell. (Pearson. 1s.).

Lady Baden-Powell gives some valuable hints from her personal experience in organising Girl Guides for commissioners and all who are interested in the welfare and training of girls. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with it, she explains the aims of the Girl Guide Movement—"to make efficient women citizens, good housekeepers, and good mothers"—and the method employed to bring this about. She pleads for more workers in the movement, and maintains that girls have been very much neglected since the war.

Correspondence.

[Letters for publication must be received not later than Monday.]

THE N.U.W.W. AND THE ORGANISATION OF WOMEN.

Madam,—I fully recognise the difficulty of which your correspondent, Mrs. Thoday, speaks. But is it not a difficulty inherent in representative government? A parliamentary elector has a very uncertain control over the government under which he lives, and can only make his opinion felt on any measure by organising at infinite pains, expenditure, and delay. And yet many people (of whom I am one) prefer this, with all its drawbacks, to the Referendum and Initiative system, giving greater direct control to the voter.

The N.U.W.W. Council and Executive ought not, under an improved scheme of representation, to be less representative of its 2½ million members than Parliament is of the citizens, although the actual voting is not direct, as it is in the case of Parliament, but works through a chain of representative bodies.

Branches of affiliated societies should affiliate, in their turn, to the nearest branch of the N.U.W.W., when they will find themselves in direct touch with the Central Executive and Sectional Committees.

So far as I know, no really satisfactory method of enabling large masses of people to record their collective opinion in any detail has ever been devised, but it seems a pity that, on this account, organised women should give up all attempt at co-operation, and be reduced to merely sectional activity.

Rosamond Smith.

WORKERS WANTED FOR FRANCE.

Madam,—The Common Cause has made so generous a contribution to the work of the Y.W.C.A. for the provision of recreation huts both in England and in France, that I am venturing to write and ask whether any of your readers would consider an appeal for personal service.

We are greatly in need of experienced women to take charge of our huts in France for the W.A.A.C., as well as those who can volunteer for canteen work. Volunteers must be physically strong, not under twenty-four years of age, able to pay their own expenses, and prepared to sign on for at least four months service. There is a glamour about France, but there is drudgery too. The work demands much self-sacrifice, tact, and devotion, such as those who realise spiritual (I use this word in its largest sense), as well as bodily needs, can give. We are confident that there are many women to whom such demands will appeal.

Miss Moore, of 42, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1, would be delighted to get into communication with any of your readers who might care to have further details.

E. Picton-Turbervill.
Vice-President of the National Appeal Committee.

THE ENDOWMENT OF MOTHERHOOD.

Madam,—I am afraid this letter is late, but I did not receive my Common Cause of last week till too late to write to you.

Yes, I do advocate that all women who are mothers should receive State endowment. I regard it as a payment for service done, and therefore if the service is done, the payment should be made, whether to the "peeress" or the "woman in the slum."

A. Maude Royden.

Madam,—The idea of paying every mother a sum of money for each child is an attractive one. But where is the money to come from? If it is raised by direct taxation it will come out of our savings, if by indirect, out of our housekeeping money. The case of Australia is not analogous, as there the population is replenished, not by births, but by immigration.

"Mother of Four under 8."

WOMEN SUPERVISORS FOR AIR-RAID SHELTERS.

Madam,—There are many thousands of buildings of various kinds now open as shelters during air-raids. For the comfort and safety of the people these require supervision by volunteers, as the police are already overworked. I have endeavoured to organise those situated in a portion of Lambeth, and have now over 100 men and women undertaking definite duty.

It is essential that at least two women shall be attached to each shelter to attend to the wants of the women and children who form the majority of those using them. What with nervous breakdowns and faints, &c., there is constant need of assistance, which can only be properly rendered by one of their own sex. When I add that in this district alone there have been three cases of children being born while the mothers are in the shelters, the force of my contention will be appreciated. I would venture to suggest that each branch of the N.U.W.S.S. should make enquiries in their own area as to the provision in this respect, and endeavour to supply a sufficient staff of women for the purpose I have indicated.

Of course, nursing or V.A.D. experience is useful, but by no means essential, but there should be some distinguishing badge which will show they can be appealed to in time of illness. It is possible that some districts may be organised in this way, but I much doubt if they can be more than a small minority.

This is so obviously a women's question that I know I can appeal with confidence to the sympathy and active help of your readers. I always spend my time during air-raids in visiting the shelters in my district, and am impressed with the urgent necessity of the presence of women in this capacity.

Frank Briant.

Alford House, 6-14, Lambeth Walk, S.E.

WOMEN'S LIBERTY AND THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Madam,—Your readers are doubtless acquainted with the provisions of the above Bill and with the new proposal to give to Courts of Quarter Sessions the power to order convicted girls to be detained for years in "homes," instead of, as at first intended, allowing Police Court Magistrates, who try the cases, to make the orders. May I suggest that something more is necessary to safeguard the liberty of unoffending girls, who would certainly not benefit by two or three years' detention, whatever the effect of such detention may be on guilty ones. The danger of "mistakes" is a very real one, and the sending of girls to Sessions to be dealt with by a bench of magistrates after they have been tried, found guilty, and convicted by police court magistrates, who have scarcely any time for consideration, would be very little, if any, protection against that danger. As it now stands, the Act appears to be often used unfairly, and if it is to be "straightened" as proposed, every care should be taken to have it justly administered. The wiser and safer course, I think, would be to give those charged under the Act the right of trial by their own sex. The proposed punishments are sufficiently heavy, even if the offences are not now thought to be serious enough for jury trial, and as women have practically the franchise, and are generally held to be in every way worthy of citizenship, they are surely best qualified to try such cases?

James Timewell.

THE ONLY BRIGHT SPOT

No one, perhaps, is suffering more for the sake of his country than the British prisoner of war.

Some men have now spent years in the enemy camps, and absolutely the only bright spot in that horrible existence is the thought that some people at home realise what they are going through, and are doing all in their power to relieve their sufferings.

YOU may provide a bright spot

to relieve their loneliness and desolation, and no cause surely could be more worthy of your support. Every donation, however small, helps, and will be gratefully received. The Royal Savoy Association is very desirous of breaking all records in the despatch of parcels between now and Christmas. Please, therefore, respond to this appeal as heartily as possible.

Over 50,000 parcels have already been sent.

Kindly send a donation to the
Rev. HUGH B. CHAPMAN
7, Savoy Hill, London, W.C. 2

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The London Society for Women's Suffrage.

N.U.W.S.S.

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WOMEN'S SERVICE BUREAU.

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on the condition that another £500 is raised within a month.

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Applied Suffrage.

"If only we had votes," as we used to say on suffrage platforms before the war, "we should find it easy to get enfranchisement." And the time is soon coming when we shall be able to test the truth of this statement. The Bill, it is true, still dallies in the lobbies of the House of Commons, blown upon by breezes from Ireland and calamities from Italy, and tossing uneasily amid waves of political rumours. Unless the really unexpected happens, however, it seems probable that it will be upon the Statute Book by the end of this Session, and it is time for suffragists to be considering what they will do next.

To all the men and women in the suffrage movement the granting of the Parliamentary vote has been a symbol of a larger thing. It has been, to all of us, a thing we thought good and necessary in itself, but it has also been a part of the larger enfranchisement in which we have believed, and when it has been gained some part of the struggle will still remain to be fought. The enfranchisement of women, in the largest sense of the term, is the cause which has given life and reality to the question of the Parliamentary suffrage, and the larger cause will still be incomplete when this victory shall have been won.

What, then, is the next step? How shall those people work who still have at heart the true and equal co-operation of men and women in all branches of life? In what way, having got votes, shall we work for enfranchisement, and to what shall we turn the experience and the skill of our organisations? These questions are the ones that face all women's societies, and they will be considered by the next Council meeting of the N.U.W.S.S., and the answers that we give to them will decide the immediate future of our great organisation. But whatever decision we reach, and whatever path we may choose, there is one piece of work that lies ready to our hands that we, and perhaps we alone, can accomplish, and that is the spreading of practical applied suffrage to the women of the country.

We can see to it that in the future no woman shall be ignorant of her new political power, and of the rights and liberties allowed to her by the law; that none shall be unaware of the possibilities of usefulness of her powers and capabilities; and that none shall be friendless in her search for an opportunity to work and live as a free citizen. We who believe that women can take their full and equal place in the life of the nation have before us a chance of proving our faith. When the first urgent political reform is won and while the new voters are establishing their value, we can work, if we will, among the individual women of the community, and show them in their own lives and circumstances what social, economic, and political enfranchisement might be.

The way to do this work is simple, and many of the societies of the National Union will find themselves well fitted to do it. One of them, the London Society, has, during the war, approached very near to it in the work of Women's Service which it has carried on. Others, notably Sheffield and Bristol, and the societies in the Manchester Federation, have through their co-operation in women's interests committees approached another side of it, and in all suffrage societies the disinterested desire to help women to realise their full possibilities gives the necessary foundation for this work.

The proposal would take practical effect somewhat as follows: The Suffrage Society would form a women's interests committee, whose business it would be to watch the local application of the laws as they affected women, and to scrutinise, from that point of view, the administration of the bye-laws and regulations of the municipality; they would watch the administration of justice, and would try to ensure that the practical working of public affairs was equitable as between men and women, and that on all public bodies they should obtain a fair share of representation.

This Committee would maintain, whenever possible,

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a women's bureau, to which any woman could freely come, where she could learn how to get on to the register, and where she could obtain full and impartial information upon all national and municipal subjects of interest to her as a woman citizen, and where she could learn what openings there were for her to contribute to the life of the community. Information as to employment and training would be at her disposal, and it would be information collected and given only in her interest, with advice as to wages and help as to conditions that no other agency has at present the wish or the power to provide. She would be able to come to the bureau in the knowledge that it was her's, run for her, and by her friends, and through it she would understand what practical enfranchisement may mean. Through such an agency women would be able to get in touch with each other, and the social isolation of married women might be gradually diminished. She would find that her value as an individual was realised, and that she had friends, and through an agency such as this the self-confidence and the right self-esteem that women so often lack might be given to her. The romance and the fascination of the detail of this work is unending; its benefit to the whole community is manifest; its bearing upon real enfranchisement is immediate. We may well consider whether in practical applied suffrage such as this our societies cannot find their next immediate activities.

RAY STRACHEY.

The Future of the N.U.W.S.S.

BY MRS. COOMBE TENNANT.

[N.B.—The views here expressed are personal and do not represent those of any society or federation with which I am connected.]

The N.U.W.S.S., like everything else, faces new conditions and a new world. It has to consider NOW (1) what is the situation it has to meet; (2) what are the rocks to avoid; (3) what it should aim at.

THE SITUATION IT HAS TO MEET.

The forces of Liberty and Progress have been strengthened by this war; so have the forces of reaction and prejudice. To millions this war means the destruction of Militarism, to thousands it means the glorification of Prussianism and the opportunity of imposing it, under a variety of guises, as a permanent element in national life. Professional reactionaries, more especially among the officials of organised religion and education—especially public school education—will block the path of progress; and note that these two classes of individuals have exceptional opportunities for influencing the minds of the young.

Again, though women will have obtained an instalment of political liberty, they will have still before them a world whose whole structure is based on the ideal of the natural dominance of the male. This ideal is at the back of the atmosphere of Church and State, of social and industrial life, as at present constituted.

ROCKS TO AVOID.

(1) That the N.U.W.S.S. should become merely the Liberal and Progressive wing of the N.U.W.W. instead of the Liberal and Progressive wing of the Woman's Movement.

(2) That it should enfeeble itself by attempting to be all things to all women, and to keep all its members at any cost.

(3) That is should hypnotise itself into the belief that its fighting days are over for the moment; that it has no enemies to destroy, but only friendly forces to encourage.

(4) That is should descend to being no more than a collection of people engaged in propagating pious opinions.

WHAT THE N.U.W.S.S. SHOULD AIM AT.

(1) To promote the demand for *the underlining of the purely feminist point of view* in every department of national life.

(2) To focus such a demand and to provide the machinery for translating it into action.

(3) To attack the ideal of the natural dominance of the male wherever and whenever it can hope to do so with success.

(4) To form a rallying point for those who, whether men or women, are prepared to do practical work towards the creation of a state of society in which women shall have full liberty and complete equality of opportunity on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men.

WINIFRED COOMBE TENNANT.

Findon Women's Village Council.

AN EXPERIMENT IN LOCAL ORGANISATION.

"Till we build Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land."

Findon Women's Village Council was formed on October 2nd, after the failure of the Thakeham, R.D. Council's enquiry on September 24th. Their first meeting took place on October 16th, when a working-woman was elected President, together with an Hon. Treasurer and two Hon. Secretaries. An Assistant Hon. Secretary has since been added, and a small Executive will be chosen when the full number of the Council is known—it is hoped that the majority in the village may join as great interest is being displayed in the proposal for State-aided cottages.

When the L.G.B. launched their vast scheme on July 28th, by a circular letter to Councils, it seems to have been left to the Councils themselves to decide whether, presumably knowing conditions of housing in their own districts, they should provide a scheme or promote enquiries to be acted on. The Thakeham R.D.C. decided on the latter course, but as the Parish Council of Findon left the ground totally unprepared, although informed on August 8th, the enquiry held on September 24th was, in the letter, only mere window-dressing. Taking Findon as typical of many villages in Sussex and elsewhere, the methods adopted to render the L.G.B. scheme fruitful may be of interest. Being refused both an afternoon meeting and information as to the scheme itself, Findon women resolved to act independently. A letter stating the facts was addressed to the L.G.B., to be followed by Press reports and a resolution demanding that no reform or schemes for improvement should be carried out without the knowledge and consent of the W.V.C. A friend supplied copies of the circular-letter, Deputation to L.G.B., town-planning pamphlets, &c., and the W.V.C. had the satisfaction of lending some of these to their R.D.C., whom it was evident had not been prepared in any way for the weary task laid on them.

The reasonableness of the request of the woman who is to live in the cottage having a say about its building has struck home, and the offer to give evidence is such sound sense that so far the W.V.C. has gone on its way unimpeded. In the meantime, the Vicar of Findon, resident for thirty-five years, drew up an analysis of the causes of the shortage in cottages, quite a masterly bit of work and wonderfully clear. As other W.V.C.s are formed, it will be used as a model from which to work. It is on this analysis that the claim for fifty cottages, instead of three, has been made out. Whether they recognise it at present or not, the authorities are being greatly helped. As is usual where large estates are concerned, there is a reluctance to build. That the State-aided cottages could be an addition to the beauty of the landscape by their planning is not yet understood; the brick-box idea still prevails. An enquiry form, to be used during the winter months, is being drawn up; the information to be collected by the Council will be confidential, and a tolerably correct idea of housing needs, present and future, is hoped for. The mere fact of dealing with something good and new and apart from war is raising the women's spirits. They keenly feel the daily and hourly disadvantages of overcrowded and insanitary cottages. Only women living in "free" cottages have joined the Council; there are a certain number of fairly good tied cottages.

There is neither election nor subscription to the W.V.C.; under the President all rank alike, thus avoiding jealousies. A small public room is obtainable, often a difficulty in villages. The W.C.G. is providing a working-woman speaker on November 6th, on "Cottage Housing and the L.G.B. Scheme," for the next meeting of the Mothers' Union, who are co-operating, thus saving the precious time of the village mother, who is often doing a part of her man's work as well as her own. The simple manner in which the matter has been approached has prevented the usual suspicion of any new form developing. While the demands of politics or of education have left the village woman cold, this offer which touches her home appeals immensely to her, and at last she has a strong enough motive for coming out. The work is difficult, as it is contemplated to organise whole villages. While it is hoped the spread of W.V.C.s may be rapid, their local work must be patient and scientific if that hitherto elusive thing, the mind of the rural working-woman, is to be understood so that she may give her full contribution to the State. It is found that with the village women a freshness of thought and humour remains which seems almost hopelessly deadened down in the men, whom the mills of the war have ground very small. Joint hon. secretaries form an integral part

"Burn Less Coal"

The Ministry of Munitions is desirous of impressing upon the public the national duty of limiting in every way possible the domestic consumption of coal. Valuable derivatives of coal, essential for the manufacture of high explosives, are recoverable only when the coal is treated as in the retorts of gasworks; they are wasted when raw coal is burnt in open grates or kitchen ranges. Whenever circumstances permit, therefore, coke and coal-gas should be used instead of coal for all domestic purposes.

So far as cooking is concerned, the Gas Cooker has already ousted the coal range from the kitchen of to-day—it serves its purpose in so cleanly, efficient, and economical a manner as to have achieved a high position in the confidence of both the housewife and the cook.

A Coke stove quite as efficiently and economically fills the dual rôle of a source of hot water supply and refuse destructor—and adequate hot water and daily destruction of refuse are indispensible to health.

But if gaseous fuel be preferred throughout, the Gas Water-Heater and Gas Incinerator provide respectively for hot water supply and refuse destruction. The former provides hot water day or night, without trouble to anyone. The latter readily reduces kitchen and garden refuse, wet or dry, to a clean and innocuous ash — which may then *safely* be deposited in the dustbin to await removal. Both appliances consume just so much fuel as is necessary *and no more*.

But, finally, remember that fuel *of all kinds* is very scarce at the present time; therefore, use gas as economically as possible—for necessities, not for luxuries during the war. Everyone must endeavor to

USE LESS FUEL

T 368

of the scheme—one to be chosen for her intimate knowledge of the village women, and the other for her power of organisation; both are necessary. There are many suffragists living in rural places whose trained co-operation would be most valuable. Courage and cheerfulness are essential qualities, and there is no place for a Lady Bountiful in a W.V.C., which must be democratic whilst running on seemingly familiar lines, for the village mother is often, as has been said before, a shy, elusive personality.

Florence G. Hamilton.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

A Camp Dressing-station.

Dr. Cooper has sent an interesting report of the dressing-station attached to the American Unit, under Dr. Agnes Bennett. She writes:—

"It was stationed at first at Dobraveni, in Macedonia, on the left-bank of the Cerna River, and was then moved to the opposite bank by the French, who wished the Italians and the French to be on one side of the river, and the Serbians and the British on the other. The station remained there until the end of April, and then, on account of a very heavy bombing attack (one bomb dropping fifty yards from the hospital, evidently aimed at an A.S.C. transport camp less than a kilometre away), we were moved to St. Ocivir, about seven kilometres nearer the front, also close to the river. That day we had breakfast at 4.45, and soon after 5 o'clock twenty carts, lent us by Captain Radovanovitch, in charge of a munition column, arrived, and so did the rain. It was light at first, but soon got much heavier, and eventually lasted all day, accompanied by a very cold wind. Shifting camp in this sort of weather is not the sort of thing you hanker for; but we proceeded to take the tents down and pack the carts, and by about 1 p.m. they were all sent off, nothing remaining but a few odds and ends, which were fetched the next day, and the contents of the motor garage, which had to remain also; the roof was left on the shed, and a Serbian soldier left for the night to guard it. Miss Bedford was at the new camp, and arranged the pitching of the tents, &c., while I remained behind and cleaned up the rubbish and burnt off the incinerator, so that a tidy camp was left.

"We were not so fortunate at the new camp site, for it had been a horse camp, and it took days to clear up old tins, paper, pieces of clothing, &c. By nightfall we had all the tents, but one patients' tent, and a rough kitchen erected. The next day it also poured and sleeted, but we worked, nevertheless, with the incinerator and a small shelter for our stores. In about two days the patients began to come in, but not in any great amount, and one was able to supervise many necessary alterations and improvements. When the hot weather commenced the flies also began. Before long millions were everywhere, all our efforts were very little use. Wire fly traps, issued by the Red Cross, were amongst the most useful methods of destruction. Burning all rubbish helped, but the Serbian is not an easy man to instruct in cleanliness, and one has constantly to be walking round and keeping an eye everywhere. We succeeded in keeping them out of our store-room—which was partly dug out and built up with stones, roofed in with wooden beams and a tarpaulin. We lined the whole of this with mosquito-nets and with a few fly-papers, there were never more than about a dozen to be seen. We treated the kitchen in the same way, but it did not avail much, as the door was constantly open and the flies rushed in. The trouble there was that whatever we did they got into the food, and it was not an uncommon thing to find an odd fly in your pudding.

"The thanks of the whole dressing-station are due to Captain Radivanovitch for his unfailing kindness to everyone. He lent us carts when wanted, horses to ride, and Serbian soldiers to build arbours to protect us from the broiling sun. I do not know what would have happened to us if it had not been for him; nothing was too much trouble, and in any difficulty it was his one desire to be of assistance. He expressed the greatest regard and gratitude to the British for all they had done for Serbia."

The Hospitals are in urgent need of various articles of men's clothing. Friends who can help are asked to watch for special requests, which will be published from time to time. This week the Equipment Department asks for:—Vests, pants, and pyjamas with two sets of pants.

Gifts should be sent to the Equipment Secretary, Scottish Women's Hospitals, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS VIOLET KUSTACE.
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary)
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary:
MISS EDITH STOPFORD.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless 'phone, London. Telephone—4673 Vic.

Our Appeal.

The following letter has just been sent out by Mrs. Fawcett to friends of the N.U.W.S.S. In response to it, over £300 has already been received. The 1917 Franchise Fund has been of infinite service in the recent campaign. It now begins a new and, we believe, victorious career. The time for sending contributions is NOW. We earnestly hope that every member of the N.U.W.S.S. and every other friend of the Enfranchisement of Women will read Mrs. Fawcett's appeal and respond.

DEAR MADAM,—You will remember that in February of this year we issued an appeal for funds, hoping that the money so obtained would support the Union's activities until the expectations raised by the Speaker's Conference had been fully realised.

The tax upon the Union has, however, been much greater than we had anticipated. The introduction of the Representation of the People Bill necessitated our increasing our staff of organisers with a view to crystallising support for the Bill throughout the country. Our organisers were most successful in their efforts, but the expenses of the campaign have been heavy, and have been prolonged by the slow progress of the Bill.

In response to a general demand, we have now undertaken a further campaign for the extension of the Municipal Franchise to wives of municipal voters. It is essential that the anomaly by which a woman may help to frame the law but not to execute it, should be removed from a legislative measure which, once passed, is not likely to be modified for some considerable time.

We confidently expect that the Bill will pass in December next. Even so, work connected with it will last on into the New Year. Meantime it is essential that no effort shall be spared which can help to ensure its safe passage.

We must therefore again appeal to you for assistance. We do so with reluctance, knowing the demands which the war is making on us all, but we ask you to remember that money spent to promote the object of the National Union is money spent to promote the welfare of the nation.

We know that you will share our deep satisfaction that the effort of so many years will shortly be crowned with success. Women will owe a lasting debt of gratitude to all those who by their unfailing support have sustained and strengthened the National Union, and given it power to do the work which slowly but surely has paved the way for the coming victory.

MILLICENT G. FAWCETT.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already received since November 1st, 1916	1,512	10	9
Received from October 22nd to 31st, 1917:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Mrs. T. K. Reid	1	0	0
Mrs. A. C. Osler	5	0	0
Miss A. M. Partridge		2	6
Miss M. E. Knight...		10	0
AFFILIATION FEES.			
High Wycombe W.S.S.		12	0
March W.S.S....		5	0
Southwold W.S.S.		5	0
Trowbridge W.S.S.		7	6
Filey W.S.S.		15	0
Winchester W.S.S.		18	9
Hull W.S.S.	1	5	0
Lichfield W.S.S.		5	0
Lewes W.S.S.		5	0
Llandudno W.S.S.	1	0	0
Saltash W.S.S.		5	0
Campden W.S.S.		6	0
Exeter W.S.S.		6	0
Letchworth W.S.S.	2	0	9
Portsmouth W.S.S.		13	0
Wallasey and Wirral W.S.S. ...	2	5	0
Jarrow W.S.S.		5	9
Mansfield W.S.S.	1	1	0
Sutton Coldfield W.S.S.		5	0
DONATIONS.			
Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Fed....		10	0
Reading W.S.S.	2	0	0
	£1,534	18	3

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	12,117	8	8
Leicester W.S.S.: Part proceeds of Flag Day ...	105	0	0
	£12,222	8	8

1917 Franchise Fund.

FEBRUARY 13TH TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1917.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	1,794	5	2
Wokingham W.S.S....	1	0	0
Manchester W.S.S....	2	0	0
Mrs. James Ward	2	0	0
	£1,799	5	2

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12 × 8	4/9	1/2

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	£	s.	d.
Mrs. M. E. McLintock	3	0	0
Miss Charlotte Spicer	1	1	0
Miss Harriet Spicer	1	1	0
Mrs. T. Barratt		2	6
Miss M. H. Drew	2	2	0
Miss H. C. Gardiner	4	0	0
Mrs. Alec-Tweedie	1	1	0
Miss Alice L. Bird...		2	6
Mrs. E. Dorothea Layton ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Weiss		5	0
Mrs. Mary Barlow	2	2	0
Mrs. LeLacheur	1	0	0
Miss Brenda Fairbridge... ...		2	6
Mrs. Gotch		10	0
Mrs. Bolton		2	6
Mrs. J. R. Wilson	2	0	0
Mrs. A. Gutteridge...	1	1	0
Mrs. Iliffe	1	1	0
Mrs. Ernest Schuster	2	0	0
The Countess of Selborne ...	5	0	0
Miss J. H. Drew	2	0	0
Mrs. F. H. Gossage	2	0	0
Miss J. R. Strachey	5	0	0
Mrs. M. E. Henderson		10	0
Miss May Thresh		10	0
Miss Isabel Gwynne	1	0	0
Mrs. Stephens		5	0
Miss M. J. Matheson		10	0
Mrs. Isabel Binks	1	0	0
Miss E. S. Lidgett	2	2	0
Miss Gwaldys E. Daniel... ...		5	0
Miss Chrystal Macmillan ...	1	0	0
Miss Emily Pearson		2	6
Miss Mabel Holland	25	0	0
Mrs. E. Crosfield	1	1	0
Mrs. Corbett-Fisher	1	1	0
Mrs. M. A. Berry	5	0	0
Lady Anderson	2	2	0
Mrs. Littleboy	3	0	0
Mrs. Stubley	2	2	0
Miss Margaret Kemp		10	0
Lady Mary Cayley...	1	1	0
Mrs. Margaret Cudworth... ...		10	0
Miss S. M. Jebb	1	1	9
Miss Bertha M. Skeat		2	6
Mrs. H. A. Bulley		10	0
Mrs. M. H. Harmer	1	0	0
Miss M. Bradley	1	1	0
Miss C. M. Forster...		5	0
Dr. James A. Browne	1	1	0
Mr. W. E. Heitland	2	2	0
Mrs. Manning Prentice	1	0	0
Mrs. J. E. Pearson...		10	6
Mrs. Elizabeth Major	1	0	0
Mrs. Alice Hall	1	1	0
Mrs. Amy E. Holland	10	0	0
Mrs. Park	2	0	0
Mrs. Leete		2	6
Mrs. A. M. Overton	5	0	0
Mrs. Kitcat	5	0	0
Mrs. E. M. Jaliand...	1	0	0
Hon. Lady Gamble...	1	0	0
Mrs. Ford Smith		10	0
Mrs. Keynes	1	1	0
Mrs. H. E. Dowson...	1	0	0
Mrs. Emma Brereton		10	6
Miss K. B. Brereton		10	6
Mrs. Addison...		2	6
The Misses Bradley	2	0	0
Mrs. A. E. Blake		5	0
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Marshall ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Saint		10	0
Huntingdon W.S.S....		10	0
Mrs. Paris		5	0
Miss G. M. Manley Smith ...		5	0
Miss M. M. Bicket...		6	0
Miss Henrietta Spens		3	0
Miss Bond	1	1	0
Mrs. Binns Smith	1	1	0
Mrs. Arnold Forster	1	1	0
Mrs. Best	1	0	0
Mrs. I. O. F. Murray		5	0
Mrs. E. W. French...		2	6
Mrs. Sarah Lake		2	6
Miss K. M. Pearce-Gould ...		10	0
Miss F. M. Harvey...	1	0	0
Miss D. Heynes		10	0
Miss D. Giles...		10	0
Mrs. E. I. Bromet		2	6
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Thompson	2	2	0
Birmingham, Warwickshire & District B.W.T.A....	1	1	0
Miss E. C. McKee	2	2	0
Mrs. Hurle	2	2	0
Mrs. Howard Crook	1	1	0
Mrs. Walford Common	3	3	0
Mrs. F. Cecilia Tubbs	5	0	0
Mrs. M. A. Knowles	1	0	0
Miss W. F. Ward	1	0	0
Miss Marion Tregelles		5	0
Mrs. Leonard Matheson		5	0
Miss Ethel Stevenson	1	0	0
Lady Lewis		10	0
Miss F. M. Burgess		10	0
Mrs. M. W. Godwin	5	0	0
Mrs. Mabel Lamb	5	0	0
Mrs. H. M. Lawson Dodd ...	1	0	0
	£169	8	0

Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1. Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch."

INFORMATION BUREAU.

LOST ADDRESS.

An enquiry was received by this Bureau on Wednesday, October 31st, asking for the names of women suffragists noted for their intellectual powers or for social work.

The information has been prepared, but we regret to say that the letter of enquiry has been lost. We shall be much obliged if the writer will kindly let us have her name and address again.

WOMEN'S SERVICE APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

We have received an urgent appeal on behalf of the funds of the London Society's Women's Service Bureau. Readers of The Common Cause are already well acquainted with the invaluable work done by Women's Service for women and for the community. If they need any reminder we would call attention to our leading article on September 7th, and to the articles which have since appeared on "New Professions for Women." Most of these articles have been contributed to us through the Bureau, which collects information about all kinds of occupations for women, and advises applicants how to train for them.

It would be difficult to estimate the educative influence that has been exerted by the quiet daily work of this institution during the three years of its existence. Apart from the abnormal rushes of work (which are constantly occurring), the daily average of applicants is sixty, and to every one of these women the ideals underlying the Woman's Movement are brought home in a helpful and practical way. Women of every sort and kind, coming from every variety of home, and with all possible varieties of ignorance and prejudice, are brought in contact with the ideals of full service to the State, and are taught with reference to their own circumstances the elementary principles of economic life. Women are constantly and successfully urged to resist the temptation afforded by the times of abandoning work they know for work they hear of; young girls are given every opportunity of choosing and preparing for the career for which they are individually fitted, and the principles of fair wages and thorough work are invariably put before them. To many women now working, the idea of equal wages for men and women, and the danger of undercutting men's labour are new. To many of them the possibility of co-operation with other workers and of their loyalty to each other is unknown; and the Women's Service Bureau patiently explaining these things day by day has sent out into the chaos of the present labour market thousands of women who are alive to the problem they are creating, and who are attempting, each in their own surroundings, to face and to remove what is wrong.

For work such as this, no statistics are possible, but we believe that the volume of the work done, no less than the sound sense that inspires it, justifies its claim on our support. The placing of thousands of women in the work they are fitted for is in itself an object worthy of support; but the Women's Service Bureau does more than this, for it is daily placing in the factories, offices, and workshops of the country women who realise their responsibilities to the world of labour and to the other workers with whom they live.

We trust that the appeal made for this important work will not be neglected, and that the Bureau will not have to be closed through lack of funds. Money should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Women's Service, London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1."

Suffragists in India Congratulate the Women of Great Britain.

At the first meeting of the Mussoorie Women's Suffrage Society,* held since the report arrived in India of the triumph of the Women's Suffrage clause in the House of Commons on May 22nd, the President, Mrs. Hallowes, received a large gathering of British, Indian, and American ladies, and expressed her joy, after being a Suffragist for forty years, at hearing the good news. Her first act, she said, was to sing the "Magnificat" with heart and soul. She felt that India, which contains about three-fourths of the inhabitants of the British Empire, must not remain dumb, and as Mussoorie was the only city in the country which had a Women's Suffrage Society, it fell to their happy lot to voice the congratulations of Indian women to their British sisters. Most heartily they rejoiced with them at this result of their long and strenuous efforts.

Mrs. Hallowes then gave a brief sketch of the Women's Suffrage Movement in Great Britain, and spoke of the good effect of women's enfranchisement in New Zealand and Australia.

Mrs. Caleb then addressed the meeting on what the political vote will mean to women :—

The woman's hour has struck. It has struck for the women of Europe and for those all the world over. Perhaps in all the world's great happenings nothing more momentous has occurred than the political birth of British women. Had the vote been granted before the war, the many Suffrage Societies would have celebrated the occasion with great rejoicings, but the great fact has been hailed quietly and calmly. The men are away, fighting; the women must work and supply them with the essentials for victory.

The terrible, agonising war has demonstrated "that women are holding together the civilisation for which men are fighting." A great searchlight has been thrown upon the business of nation building, and it has been demonstrated in every land of Europe that it is a partnership with equal but different responsibility resting upon the two partners. "So it happens that above the roar of cannon, the scream of shrapnel, and the whirr of aeroplane, one who listens may hear the cracking of the fetters which have long bound the European woman to outworn conventions. It has been a frightful price to pay, but the fact remains that a womanhood well started on the way to final emancipation is destined to step forth from the war. It will be a bewildered, troubled, and grief-stricken womanhood, with knotty problems of life to solve, but it will be freer to deal with them than women have ever been before."

The question will be asked, what is now to become of the numerous societies which agitated so actively for securing votes for women? Some undoubtedly will quietly go out of existence, considering that their work is done. Many sectional societies will still have tasks to perform. They have to educate their members for political life, and of keeping alive the interest in public affairs from which they drew their energy for propaganda in the past. The real work of the Suffrage movement is just beginning. To disband the larger national societies will not commend itself to the ability and common sense of women leaders. The enthusiasm and energy of women must be utilised in bringing the weight of women's influence to bear upon public affairs in the most direct and practical way. There are many women's organisations like the political and industrial working women's unions which already see their duty clearly before them. The leaders of the labour movement are naturally and rightly taking immediate steps to organise the women's vote in the interests of the Labour Party.

Will it be possible for the Women's Suffrage Societies to combine to set an example of non-party politics by constituting themselves as a sort of "cross bench" and directing this new political influence towards higher and more public ends? Of this we may safely predict that the vote in the hands of women will be used for the general uplift and righteous progress of humanity. It will raise women in the estimation of men, the term "only a woman" will be relegated to the past, for although the women's vote at first will have no marked effect, yet members of Parliament will feel the change, and public questions will be considered in a new light.

Hitherto questions of national importance have been considered by men from the man's standpoint; now he will have to gain the support and confidence of women, or else his seat will be lost. After the war there are many vital issues awaiting the co-operation of women.

Women are in industries which hitherto were the prerogatives of men. There must be a redistribution of labour, and this cannot be left entirely to trades unions or great employers of labour.

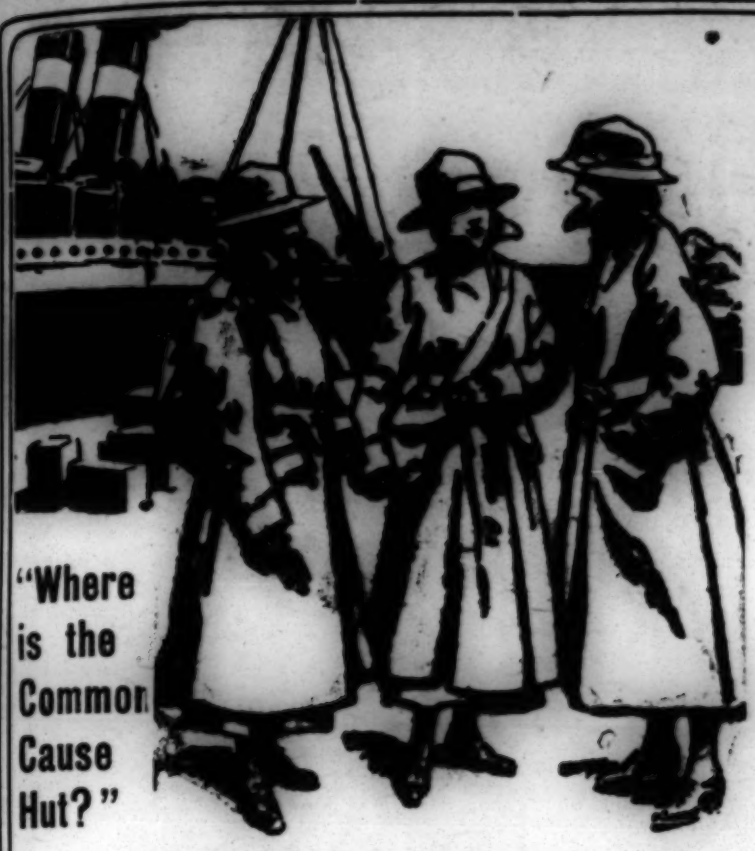
It has been stated that at least a million new houses must be built for the working classes. Woman's point of view is required in drawing up plans for their construction. The home is her domain, naturally, she knows best her requirements.

Children's education, the feeding of school-children, maternity benefits, the saving of infant life, and all questions bearing upon the educational, industrial, social, and imperial interests of the State are all awaiting solution.

Instead of the vote giving women a distaste for the affairs of the home, it will make that interest more effective. In all the countries where Women's Suffrage has been adopted, and where sufficient time has elapsed to show its effect, no domestic upheaval has followed the giving of the vote to women, but in every case there has been a marked advance in social legislation, especially that affecting women and children.

The women's vote will count for solidarity among women and the strengthening of the men's hands.

*** A branch of the N.U.W.S.S.**



When the brave girls of the Women's Auxiliary Army arrive in France, the happiest welcome they can have is at a Y.W.C.A. hut, where they can get rest and refreshment, and the companionship of their own countrywomen.

Only £14 is now needed to complete the £900 required to build equip & maintain (for 1 year) the "COMMON CAUSE" Hut for France

To insure the hut being in full working order by the time the winter gales, frosts, and snow are upon us, the balance of the money should be sent in at once

PLEASE SEND YOUR DONATION TO-DAY!

Cheques, postal orders, etc., should be addressed to the Editor of the "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

To the Editor of "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

Dear Madam,

I enclose my "bit" towards "The Common Cause" Hut for our Girls in France, viz.: _____

wishing it every success.

Signed _____

Address _____

SUPPORT OUR APPEALS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when sending donations.

Forthcoming Meetings (N.U.W.S.S.)

NOVEMBER 11.

Birmingham—Stirchley Labour Church—Mrs. Ring. 6.30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 13.

Birmingham—The Grand Hotel—Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon—Chair: Mrs. Cary Gilson. 5.30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 14.

Birmingham—West Bromwich Mothers' Union—Miss Smallwood. 3 p.m.

NOVEMBER 16.

Birmingham—Grand Hotel—Members' Meeting—To Consider the Future of the N.U.—Chair: Mrs. Osler. 5.30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 17.

Worcester—A Conference of the Societies of the West Midland Federation, to discuss "The Future of the National Union," at the Questen Hall, Trinity Street. 2.30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 23.

London—58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1—Speaker: Mrs. Oliver Strachey. 6.30 p.m.

LONDON UNITS.

NOVEMBER 13.

London—148, Stamford Street, N. (by kind permission of Mrs. Petty)—Speaker: The Hon. Evelina Haverfield, "Experiences on the Russo-Rumanian Front." 3.30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 14.

Sevenoaks—Lime Tree Hotel—Public Meeting—Speaker: The Hon. Evelina Haverfield—Chair: Mrs. Douglas Knocker. 3 p.m.

NOVEMBER 16.

London—24, Park Lane, W.—Hostess: The Countess Brassey—Chair: The Hon. Mrs. Astor—Speaker: Mrs. Oliver Strachey—Subject: "The Importance of the Vote." 6 p.m.

Streatham—Drawing-room Meeting at 70, Mount Nod Road, Streatham Hill—Hostess: Mrs. Phillips Jones—Chair: Mrs. Jetley—Speaker: Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher—Subject: "Women in Industry, Reconstruction, and the Use of the Vote." 5 p.m.

NOVEMBER 19.

Bognor—St. Michael's—Afternoon At Home—Speaker: The Hon. Evelina Haverfield. School Meeting in the evening—Speaker: The Hon. Evelina Haverfield.

NOVEMBER 20.

Chichester—The Palace—At Home—Chairman: The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Chichester—Speaker: The Hon. Evelina Haverfield. 8.30—Bishops' Otter School, Chichester—Speaker: The Hon. Evelina Haverfield.

Women Workers' Series—No. 4.

"We ran out of tea

one day last week, so Mother made us all a big, strong cup of Rowntree's Cocoa for breakfast. I felt so well all the morning and not a bit nervy, so I said, 'Mother, I think I'd like Rowntree's *always*.' I feel twice the girl I was, and there's this about Rowntree's that the more you drink it the more you like it."

A Cup of Rowntree's Cocoa

makes a biscuit into a meal

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to October 25th, 1917	248,043	8	4
Further donations received to November 3rd, 1917:—			
*The Misses Laurie	1	0	0
Miss R. V. Naish (Serbian Refugees in Corsica), per Mrs. B. M. Graves	5	0	0
*Mrs. Balfour, to continue "Beauchamp," "Peebles," and "Tweeddale" beds (£10 each)	30	0	0
Miss Pringle, Japan, per Miss Curwen (Girton and Newnham Unit)		5	0
Collection at Intercessory Service, per Miss Margaret Law		9	0
Anonymous, Glenlivet, Sale of Jewellery, Gold, and Silver...	1	5	0
*Mrs. Parker, to continue "Clovelly" bed	25	0	0
Miss A. A. Dick	5	0	0
Lady Houldsworth	5	0	0
*Result of Flag Day at Cupar and Ceres, to continue "Cupar-Fife" bed, Corsica, per Miss Carphin, Hon. Treas. Flag Day Com.... ...	34	0	0
*Mrs. Boyd	10	0	0
*Hankow War Charities Com., per H. Gardner, Esq., Hon. Treas.	20	0	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (76th con.)	2	0	0
*Per Miss Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.: Proceeds of address to Farmers in the Mart at Guisburgh (General Funds)	5	1	0
*Miss Mary C. Mackie		2	6
*Staff of Kinnoull School, Perth, per Miss E. W. R. Allison, Hon. Treas. Perth W.S.S.		10	10
*Per Mrs. Wood, Hon. Sec. Kilmacolm W.S.S.: A. J. Taylor, Esq. (£5), Miss Craig (£1)	6	0	0
Warren Point Suffrage Society, per Miss Dora Mallone ...	1	13	0
*Anonymous	25	0	0
*Hugh Roberts, Esq.	10	10	0
*Nairn W.S.S., per Mrs. Ellis, Hon. Treas. (Sept. and Oct. subs.)	30	0	0
*Anonymous	5	0	0
*Strone Women's Guild, per Miss Margaret Hogg, Hon. Sec. and Treas.	1	0	0
*Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tod, to continue "In Memory of Leonore," Glenesk, cot, Royaumont	12	0	0
*Per Miss A. K. Munro, for an "October" bed, Royaumont (1st instal.)	20	0	0
Mrs. Roberts...	5	0	0
Miss Potter	5	5	0
Miss D. S. Falconer		10	0
*Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Com., per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas. (October donations): *Flag Days*—Clydebank Flag Day, per Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Stewart (£63 15s.); Dumbarton Flag Day, per Miss Falconer and Mrs. Crawford (£53); Wishaw Flag Day, per Miss Rankin (£46 5s. 3d.); Gatehouse-of-Fleet, per Mrs. Cavan Irving (£17); Arrochar Flag Day, per Miss Jean P. Telfer (£9 8s.) 199	8	3
*Rutherglen Drawing-room Meeting, per Miss Millar: Mrs. Kinghorn, for upkeep of "Yvonne" bed, one year (£50); Donations and collections (£51) 101	0	0
Collection at Dr. McIlroy's Meeting in McLellan Galleries (£82 15s.); *Mrs. Maitland Ramsay (£5); Miss Fraser (£1)	88	15	0
St. Vincent Bowling and Tennis Club Garden Party, per R. T. Pollok, Esq.	85	0	0
*Donations received in Cove and Kilcreggan, per Mrs. John H. Teacher: Mr. G. H. Service (£50), Mr. and Mrs. John H. Teacher (£20), Rt. Hon. Lord Inverclyde (£5 5s.), Mr. Finlay (£1), Miss Hopkins (£1 1s.), Miss Wright (£1), Misses McClure (£1), Misses Hunter (£1), Sums under £1 (£1 17s.)	82	3	0
The Anchor Bowling Club, and V.A.D., Paisley, per A. H. Hamilton, Esq.	60	0	0
*Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fyfe, for upkeep of "Hugh and Alan" bed	50	0	0
*Mrs. Lauder, for upkeep of "Eaton Lauder" bed	25	0	0
*Part proceeds of Flower Show and Sale, in aid of War Funds, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Horticultural Soc., per H. M. Mackie, Esq.	25	0	0
*Collection at Ibrox Park Football Ground	24	17	9
Mr. and Mrs. Henry McGowan	20	0	0
*Ayr and District W.S.S., per Miss McCulloch: Mrs. Abbott (£10), Donations (£6 6s. 6d.), Miss Margaret Brown (10s.)...	16	16	6
*Stepps Women's Liberal Assoc., addressed by Dr. McIlroy, per Mrs. Jack, Treas....	11	12	0
*Staff of Glasgow High School for Girls, per Miss Reid ...	10	10	0
Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie	10	0	0
Anonymous, Lanark, per Mrs. Brown, for Hospital for Tubercular Serbs	10	0	0
*Collection at St. Mary's Social Guild Meeting, addressed by Dr. Louise McIlroy, for the Ortho. Dept., Salonica	6	7	9
*Andrew Rowan, Esq.	5	0	0
*"A Patriotic Working Woman"	5	0	0
R. J. Forfar, Esq.	2	2	0
Capt. Wm. H. McWalter, Esq., R.A.M.C.	2	2	0
A. H. Charteris, Esq., for Ortho. Dept., Salonica... ...	2	2	0
*Per Miss Violet Craig Roberton, for Ortho. Dept., Salonica	2	0	0
*Mrs. Latta, for Ortho. Dept., Salonica	2	0	0
*Mrs. Risk and Mrs. Turner ...	2	0	0
*Miss Agnes Mackay, for Serbian Hospitals	2	0	0
Dr. Jessie Beveridge, for Ortho. Dept.	1	1	0
*Miss M. Reid	1	1	0
*Mrs. Brydon Murray, for Ortho. Dept., Salonica ...	1	0	0
*Miss Dalziel...	1	0	0
*Miss Tolmie...	1	0	0
*Miss Gillan, for Ortho. Dept., Salonica	1	0	0
*Mrs. Jessie Drysdale	1	0	0
*Mrs. H. N. Bellby	1	0	0
*C. M.	1	0	0
*Further donation from Entertainment at Queen Margaret College, for upkeep of "Queen Margaret College" bed, per Miss Annie Barlow		14	0
Prof. Noel Paton, for Ortho. Dept.		10	6
*Mrs. Anderson		10	0
*Mrs. John Muir, Alberta ...		10	0
*Mrs. Pryor		10	0
*"M. B." Canteens in France		5	0
*Miss MacFadzean...		5	0
*"K. C."		1	0
Workmen's Scheme:—			
*Staff of Glasgow Corporation Tramways Dept. 100	0	0	
*Employees Messrs. Barr & Stroud	25	0	0
*Employees Messrs. Gryffe Tannery	14	0	2
*Employees Messrs. Yarrow & Co. Ltd., for upkeep of "Sheila" bed	12	10	0
*Employees Messrs. Wm. Simons & Co. Ltd.	12	0	0
*Employees Messrs. Ross & Duncan	9	0	0
Employees Messrs. John Lang & Co.	5	0	0
Messrs. David Sandeman & Co.	5	0	0
*Trongate Yards and Fitzroy Employees Messrs. P. & W. McLellan	3	5	9
*Employees Messrs. Wm. Beattie	3	0	9
*Employees, Machine Shop, Messrs. J. & T. Boyd	3	0	0
*Employees Messrs. Wm. Martin, Sons & Co.	2	2	0
*Employees Messrs. Cassel Cyanide Co. Ltd.	2	0	0
*Employees Messrs. Craigpark Electric Cable Co. Ltd. ...	1	0	0
*Employees Messrs. Alexander Jack & Co.		16	0
	(£1,060	18	5)
*Per Miss Isabel Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.: Proceeds of two meetings held in Guisboro'	9	10	6
*Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon Treas. (October donations): *Staff and Em-			

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

	£ s. d.
ployees Messrs. Brown Bros. (£14 15s. 7d.), *Employees Motor Traction Co. (£8 7s. 4d.), *Employees Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart (£5), *Leith Domestic Servants (£4 2s.), *Employees Messrs. Thomson & Porteous (£3 15s. 6d.), Benevolent Fund Com. of Messrs. Bartrams (£2 10s.), *Women Clerks, Acct. Dept., G.P.O. (£2 6s.), Proceeds of Flag Day, Stoneyburn-Fauldhouse (£2 2s.), *Messrs. McTaggart, Scott & Co. (£2), Do., do. (£1 18s. 4d.), Staff and Employees Messrs. Marwick (£2), *Employees Messrs. Munro & Co. (£1 15s. 6d.), N.U. Railwaymen, Inverurie Branch (15s.), N.U. Railwaymen, Peebles Branch (10s.), Mr. W. Fraser (2s. 3d.), Miss Fairbairn (2s.), Miss Hanna (1s.)	50 3 0
*Per Miss Etta Shankland, Organiser S.W.H. (details published in next week's list, including proceeds from Fruit and Flower Depôt and "Chrysanthemum Day" held in Greenock on Saturday, October 20th)	589 17 1
*Bristol W.S.S., per Mrs. Hicks, Hon. Treas. (Sept. and Oct. donations): Mrs. Bullen (£5), G. Bryar, Esq. (4s.), Miss M. Leonard (3s.), Miss M. Davis (2s. 6d.), Mrs. H. Hicks (2s.), Mrs. Talbot (2s.), Mrs. Cross (2s.), Mrs. Taylor (2s.), Totterdown Branch (6s.)	6 3 6
	£250,026 12 2

ERRATUM NOTE.—"Falkirk Iron Works" Bed, in Bed List of THE COMMON CAUSE for week ending November 2nd, should read: per *Miss* Moir, Hon. Treas., Falkirk W.S.S.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED:

Beds Named.	*Donors.*
"Clovelly" (American Unit, further 6 months)	Mrs. Parker, Clovelly, Kilmacolm.
"Cupar-Fife" (Corsica, further 6 months)	Result of Flag Day at Cupar and Ceres, per Miss Geraldine Cooke.
"In Memory of Leonore," Glenesk Cot (Royaumont, further 3 months) ...	Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tod, Glenesk, Polton.
"October" (Royaumont, 1st instal.) ...	Per Miss A. K. Munro, 26, Albany Street, Edinburgh.
"Yvonne" (Royaumont, further 1 year)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas. Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S. Joint Committee.
"Hugh and Alan" (Salonica, further 1 year)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas. Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S. Joint Committee.
"Eaton Lauder" (Salonica, further 6 months)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas. Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S. Joint Committee.
"Sheila" (Royaumont, further 3 months)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas. Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S. Joint Committee.

Items of Interest.

At the beginning of the war the air was full of stories of Army wastage. Now the stories, like the wastage, have almost entirely disappeared. To a large extent Army economy is due to women's effort. Women have been behind the movement which provided a proper training for soldier cooks. They have themselves penetrated into the dark recesses of the camp kitchen, and there have worked miracles in thrift. In Deptford there is a receiving station for Army clothing picked up on the battlefield, where it is overhauled by trained women and sent off for cleaning, patching, or re-manufacture. Now we hear of a new province where women are saving the War Office money. There is a factory in the Old Kent Road, staffed by women boot surgeons, who are employed solely in mending and re-blocking worn-out Army boots. Three hundred women have graduated there as boot surgeons. They beat all the men's old records at their kind of work, and ten women have been known to strip 1,000 pairs of boots in a single day.

The old differentiation between men and women workers, and—more serious—between men and women union members, is at last beginning to die out. Similar aims are making for similar terms. Last Saturday a meeting of Lancashire paper-workers was held at Bury. Their demands were the conversion of the present war bonus into permanent wages, a shortening of hours without reduction of wages, and a wage-increase of 3d. an hour for all men and women over eighteen.

According to the latest estimate, the War Office will need the enrolment of some 40,000 women by the end of the year. They are wanted not only as clerks and in domestic capacities but in almost every occupation in connection with the Army, includng printers, painters, and vulcanisers.

"THE BEST CORSET BODICE for WOMEN WORKERS

NURSES, MUNITION MAKERS, GARDENERS, Etc.

Adequate support WITHOUT bones.

Made in two qualities to customer's own measurements.

Corset Netting - 10/0
Coutil - - 9/0
} Postage 3d.

Out size 3/0 extra.

Send Bust, Waist, Hips, and D to E.

Cash with order.

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HORNSEY, LONDON, N.

The Director of Food Economy's Appeal

FOOD ECONOMY — NATIONAL SAFETY

In 1914 the need was for MEN
In 1915 for MUNITIONS
In 1916 for MONEY
In 1917 for MEN MUNITIONS-MONEY

and Economy in Food

Arthur R. Yorke.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.

RED WHITE & BLUE

For Breakfast & after Dinner.

In making, use LESS QUANTITY, it being so much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE.

ALL BRITISH.

VALKASA

THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.

An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE.

1s., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists.

James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.
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Per Column	3 7 6	,, (narrow col.)	6 0
,, Inch -	6 6		

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUMBER OF WORDS.	ONCE.	THREE TIMES.	SIX TIMES.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
20	1 6	4 0	7 6
30	2 3	6 3	12 0
40	3 0	8 6	16 0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

SCHOOLS

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Home School on Progressive Thought lines. Large garden, cricket field, sea bathing; all exams. Special care given to backward and delicate girls.—Principal: Miss Richardson, B.A.

OUT OF DANGER ZONE.

PRESTATYN, NORTH WALES.—SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL for GIRLS and LITTLE BOYS. Good train service London and North-Western Main Line. Sea and mountain air, especially recommended by doctors for delicate children. Prospectus and good references on application. Boarders can be received at once at moderate fees. Half fees from now to end of present term.

Headmistress—Miss E. M. HICKSON, Pendre, Prestatyn, North Wales.

Miss B. Hickson could see relatives and give full information at 47, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, from 10-4.30.

LANGUAGES.

FRENCH taught as in France, by lady with many years' experience in Paris. Classes arranged to suit students.—Write for full particulars to Mme. Bolton, c/o COMMON CAUSE Office.

FOR WAR WORK.

WANTED.—Volunteer Club Leaders for work in Y.W.C.A. Huts in France (who must sign on for four months) and at home, who can meet their own expenses.—Apply Miss Moore, 42, Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., W. 1.

POSITIONS VACANT.

WANTED, reliable Working Housekeeper; vegetarian; family of two and baby.—Apply Mrs. Rose, The Chestnuts, Grosvenor-rd. East, St. Albans.

WANTED.—LADIES AS REPRESENTATIVES to a well-known old-established Insurance Company. An entirely new opening for women workers; whole or part time. Excellent prospects.—For particulars apply Miss Rochford, c/o COMMON CAUSE Office, 14, Great Smith-st.

(Continued on page 378

N.U.W.S.S.

THE 1917 FRANCHISE FUND.

I enclose Donation of £ : s. d.

Name _____

(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria," and made payable to: The Hon. Treasurer, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Continued from page 375]

POSITIONS WANTED.

LADY wishes post as Companion-Housekeeper where maid is kept.—Write Miss MacPhail, Darton, Park Crescent, Southport, Lancashire.

WANTED, a cook-housekeeper in Unmarried Mothers' Hostel in Epsom.—Apply stating qualifications and salary to the Superintendent, Waltham House.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRASS can be cleaned in half the ordinary time by the Ayah Polishing Cloth. This cloth is used by jewellers in restoring lustre to the finest jewellery. No soiling of hands. 1s. 3d., post free, from The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 25, Paternoster-sq., London, E.C.

HALVE YOUR COAL BILL! Burn air and get more heat by using a "Dreadnought" Coal Saver (patent), suitable for ordinary grates or ranges. Lasts four to five years. Price 2s. 6d., post free. Send for one to-day. Descriptive lists free.—Archibald Fletcher, (Dept. H.), Freeman-street, Birmingham. Agents wanted.

GARDENING.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—Essentially practical training. Vegetable, fruit and flower culture. Healthy outdoor life. Individual consideration. Long or short courses; from 60 gns. per annum. Gardening year begins September 21st.—Illustrated prospectus of Peake-Ridley, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

MOTORING.

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259, WARWICK ROAD, KENSINGTON.
Telephone . . 946 WESTERN.
Officially appointed and recommended by the Royal Automobile Club.
Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.
Call and inspect our mechanical class rooms, which are fully equipped for practical training. Driving and mechanism is thoroughly taught by a competent staff.

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"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Wampden House, 3, Kingsway 'Phone, Central 6049

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EXPERT TYPEWRITING.—Any quantity in given time; Translations—all languages; Secretarial Training School. Price lists, &c., on application.—Miss NEAL, Walter House, 422, Strand, W.C.

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MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
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Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3705.

STAMMERING.
"STRAIGHT TALK TO STAMMERERS." Interesting Free Booklet and advice. Postage 2d.—Write now to W. Wareing, "Glendene," Anchorsholme, Blackpool.

GOWNS, BLOUSES, LINGERIE, Etc.

BLOUSES AND LINGERIE, Newest Styles, to suit all figures in stock, and to measure at moderate prices. Ladies' shirts a speciality.—M. Clack, 16-17, Burlington Arcade, London, W. 1.

MILLINERY.—Hats made own material, or trimmed, reblocked at small charge.—The Hat Doctor, 7, Lower Porchester-st., Marble Arch.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest styles to measure; best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed; from £4 4s.—H. Nellissen, 62, Great Portland-st., W. (late 14, Great Titchfield-st.)

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second Avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

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POULTRY.—Roasting Fowls and Ducks, 7s. pair; Boiling Fowls, 6s. pair; Geese, 8s. each. Trussed. Post free.—Miss Weston, Produce Stores, Rosscarbery.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—MESSRS. BROWNING, Dental Manufacturers, 63, Oxford-street, London, W. 1. THE ORIGINAL FIRM who do not advertise misleading prices. Full value by return or offer made. Call or post. Established 100 years.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT, any condition; 6d. per tooth pinned on vulcanite, 2s. on silver, 3s. on gold, 8s. on platinum. Cash by return or offer. Satisfaction guaranteed by the reliable firm.—S. Cann & Co., 69A, Market-st., Manchester.

ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY, any description (broken or otherwise), bought. Cash by return or offer made on examination, as it is impossible to estimate value without. Highest market value guaranteed. If offer not accepted goods returned post free. Strictly genuine.—S. Cann & Co., 69A, Market-st., Manchester. Estd. 1850.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

FALSE TEETH BOUGHT.—Cash or offer by return Before selling, make sure of their value by writing for free booklet, which explains very clearly the value of any artificial teeth.—E. Lewis, 29, London-st., Southport, Lancs.

IRISH LINEN ROLLER TOWELS, extra strong and durable quality, 2½ yds. by 17 ins., 1s. 9d. each; three for 5s. 2d.; postage 5d. Send for Bargain List, free.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash: costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 109, Raby-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?
The large London Market enables
***ROBINSON Bros.* of**
5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St., E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.
ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash by return post.

WANTED, DISCARDED CLOTHING of every description. Specially good prices for Costumes, Coats, Blouses, Frock-coats, Velour Hats, Fur Coats, Furs, last two years' fashion. Winter Sports Coats, Skirts, Gent.'s Clothing, Children's, Curtains, Blankets, Linen, Underwear, Boots.—Helene, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough.

TO LET.

BED-SITTING-ROOM to let in lady's small house; 10 minutes Carshalton or Sutton Stations.—D., Box 7,067, COMMON CAUSE Office.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.—Furnished, in a most picturesque part of Dorset, close to the sea, coastguard cottages to let.—Apply to W. B. Northover & Sons, London House, Bridport.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS; gas and water laid on; three minutes from Great Northern and City Tube, Piccadilly Tube, and Nos. 19 and 4 Bus Services. 15s. weekly.—67, Highbury Hill, N.

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LADY would share her Furnished Office and Telephone. 7s. 6d. weekly, inclusive. Suit typist starting business.—A. S., Box 7,059, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.

GENTLEWOMAN, recovering from breakdown, wishes home as paying-guest in country, where she could do gardening and outdoor work. Light housework if desired. Outdoor life and good food essential. Write to Mrs. Meredith, The Lyde, Bledlow, Princes Risborough, Bucks.

WANTED, by professional woman, Unfurnished Rooms, or small flat, within easy distance Victoria.—Write Box 7,061, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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